

BRITISH TAXES GOING UP AGAIN. TREASURY SAYS

Ten Billion Dollar Deficit for Year Shown in Fiscal Report.

PROTECTION NO CURE
Asquith Declares Free Trade as Necessary After War as Before It Began.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.
London, April 27.—The figures for the Treasury financial year just published have served again to emphasize the tremendous cost of the war. As against the national debt of \$20,057,228,540 a year ago the deficit between revenue and expenditure for the year just ended amounts to the enormous sum of \$9,944,344,200, which increases the total of the national debt to \$30,000,000,000. Of this sum certain amounts lent or advanced to allies and dominions over the year can be set aside. At the end of the fiscal year 1916-1917 the amount loaned to allies amounted to \$4,110,000,000, and \$710,000,000 had been advanced to the dominions. In the year just ending the loans to allies and the dominions had been approximately \$3,001,000,000.

Naturally the question arises how the interest upon this colossal sum is to be met, and that interest, it must not be lost sight of, will be a comparatively high rate. There has been considerable talk that wealth after the war will be called upon to meet a great part of these obligations, which are increasing daily. According to the figures furnished by the Chancellor of the Exchequer the present revenue from taxation is only equal to one-fourth of the expenditure, three-fourths of which has to be raised by borrowing. At the present rate of expenditure some \$27,000,000 a day or \$100,000,000 a week has to be raised by loans to keep the Government going. It is realized that the taxation at present is inadequate, and there is little doubt that fresh taxation will be included in the Budget. There is also reason to believe that the new taxes, in so far as they will be intended to secure revenue that will meet expenditure after the war, will be of a permanent character. An argument in favor of an immediate increased taxation is that the national debt should be reduced as much as possible while the purchasing power of money is still low.

Must Increase Wealth.
Mr. Asquith in speaking before the committee of the National Liberal Club on Tuesday night said that the colossal debt of the country could be met in one way only, by increasing the national income. Here, he said, people of different political and economic views might come to the dividing line. There was a double danger to be avoided, he said. On the one hand, the danger of a return to artificial systems of protection, and on the other the danger of excessive trust in State supervision and control. Liberals must not abandon the principle of free trade, and on their lips what many people in these days regarded as an outworn formula—free trade. It was quite true, he said, that the war had brought about a change in the industrial and economic structure of the world. But he knew of nothing in the experience of this war which would lead us for a moment to doubt that in a country circumstances like ours free trade in its largest and most general sense would be at least as necessary after the war as it was before.

The former Premier then continued: "Don't let us under the influence of sentiment or of perversity and reactionary economic opinion, abandon the primary advantage which has been gained by generations of experience. In my opinion it is a profound mistake to suppose that you can substantially increase your national revenue by the heroic additions to the burden of indirect taxation. That is quite apart from the fact that heavy taxation there must be after the war, which could only be borne if there was largely increased productivity. Taxation must satisfy the needs and natural development of our industries and markets. Secondly, it must not check or penalize directly or indirectly savings and accumulations of wealth. In the third place, it must add just with far more equity than was possible under our present system the burden of payment to the capacity to pay."

Great Expenses in Sight.
Mr. Asquith pointed out that if the war continued, which he earnestly hoped it would not, for another year the national debt would probably exceed \$40,000,000,000. Besides the expenses of this great war, the ordinary expenses of the Government would certainly not be less than nearly \$1,000,000,000, and for some time after the war there must be added the actual cost of demobilization and an enormous sum for pensions. There would also be additional expenditure for education, for the housing of people, which was bound to become largely a national charge, and for a number of new services, such as maternity and child welfare due to the realization that the war's wastage demanded increased attention to the needs of physical and moral of a healthy and efficient population.

The Treasury statement for the year presented some interesting figures. The expenditures, which amounted to \$12,417,707,000, were considerably in excess of the budget's estimate of \$11,451,900,000. The revenue for the year showed a net increase of \$669,024,912 over the budget estimate of 1916-17, and exceeded the budget estimate for revenue, for the year 1917-18, by \$342,172,825. These figures constituted a new record. Men of middle age can still remember a time when the national revenue was less than \$500,000,000, and it was considered extraordinary that it had increased to nearly \$1,000,000,000. For the year just ended the estimate on the revenue was \$1,193,000,000, and the amount actually received was \$1,242,172,825.

Jobs Made Easier for Soldiers.
Special Correspondence to The Sun.
London, April 27.—Representatives released the employment restrictions for soldiers returned from the front by decreasing the age limit for tramway drivers from 21 to 19 in the case of 20,000 who have served their country at the front and have been discharged.

SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF BRITISH HORSES FEARED

Animals Not Taken for War Purposes Are Being Half Starved and Overworked, It Is Charged. Complaints About Feed.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.
London, April 27.—Lovers of horses are greatly concerned with the condition of the horses now being worked in British cities. They consider that these horses are both half starved and overworked. Before the war the horses used in London transport were, as a general rule, above the average standard compared with those at work in the other cities of the country. A more sorry state of affairs than that of the horses of London at present would be difficult to discover.

The needs of the army have depleted the normal urban supply and the remaining horses and ponies are either too small or too old for the work required of them. It is affirmed that the horse is not getting fair treatment. The food ration has been cut, but the work instead of being reduced has been increased.

Owing to recruiting for the army and navy the place of experienced drivers has been taken by boys or women, who are incapable of understanding the real working power of the equines. Shortage of horses results in those available being worked too many hours, often at too great a pace, while they are also handicapped by the roads being in a bad condition.

The conditions prevailing cause increased mortality of horses, and the stock is being used up rapidly. There is a grave prospect of a serious shortage in the near future. The metropolitan police are doing all in their power to prevent cruelty in driving or the use of unfit animals. They have prosecuted all offenders during the last eight months and obtained more than 1,700 convictions.

Apart from the smallness of the ration horses complain of the quality of the feed supplied. They may that the only complaint is of a light type and contain an abundance of husks. The best oats are being used for human consumption and the horse gets the balance. The army demands for hay are said to be excessive. It is also charged that good qualities of hay are held until they spoil. The poor hay that is left is only of a quality that nobody could have bought in peace time at any price. Horses often refuse to eat it.

The Government will be asked to relieve the situation.

CALL EDUCATION ENGLAND'S HOPE

Manufacturers Boom Bill for Enlarging Opportunities of Children.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.
London, April 27.—To-day England is fighting for her life; to-morrow her life will either be worth dying for still, or not worth twenty years' purchase. "We are deciding at this moment whether the children of England are to become trained and efficient citizens or to reach manhood ignorant, discontented, embittered and demoralized for the immense test of the future."

"We are deciding whether the children of this nation are to be as well trained for the rivalries of the future as the children of other nations or worse trained."

"Still we educate our children mentally and morally, keeping them at school till their brains are working and their characters formed, or shall we turn them into the rough world of the factory before they have learned to think and before their characters are strengthened to withstand dangerous influences?"

The foregoing extracts from the series of advertisements now appearing in the London papers are not the splendid production of a political stump orator. They are the words of a man who has been in the education field for many years. These advertisements, under the headline "The Great Decision," have been issued solely to interest the British public in the education bill now before Parliament, which will assist the education of the nation's children and give every boy and girl in the country at least a chance to develop his true abilities.

The series has been issued by the Tootal Broadhurst Lee Company, Ltd., of Manchester, a firm of cotton spinners and manufacturers of cotton piece goods and other specialties.

"We need educated employees, and believe the children should have every chance of receiving an education," said an official of the company. "The committee is setting aside \$50,000 a year for five years for education and research. In connection with our works a part time school is to be instituted and the children we employ will attend classes during working hours."

Replying to a question as to the grade of children entering the factory, the official spoke highly of the children, saying: "We get a good class of child. In my opinion the British children are the best in the world, and with opportunities through education a large number of them will in future be able to take part in the development of the business."

"Our desire in issuing the advertisements is solely that the native materials should receive an opportunity to become far better than they are at present. We believe that education would raise the efficiency in the next generation."

Through part time schools we hope also to discover the brilliant boys and girls, and the firm intends to have them educated and eventually to send them to the university. The country cannot afford to lose the benefit of the best brains."

Asked for his views on the possible reaction that would be given by the cotton workers of Lancashire to the part time clauses of the education act, the director said he believed that the workers would welcome any facilities for the better education of their children.

PARIS PUTS BAN ON WAR RUMORS

Police Mercilessly Hunt for Gossip Mongers Who Tell Wild Stories of Conflict.

SOCIALIST EDITOR SEIZED
Defeatist School Teacher Now Faces Court-martial for Her Writings.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
Paris, April 27.—It was a famous French psychologist who said recently that rumor was one of the evils, among others, of all wars and especially of this one. He pointed out that rumors were as bad and sometimes did as much harm as the worst of enemy propaganda. The truth of his idea has apparently impressed the Prefect of Police, who has since this week begun a merciless hunting down of all gossip mongers and rumor dispensers.

The Prefect has decided to take drastic measures to stop unthinking chatter in public places and the spreading of alarmist reports and defeatist opinions. A warning issued the other day points out that henceforth any person, no matter how respectable he may be, will be arrested and taken to the nearest police station if he forgets himself to the extent of talking not wisely but too well.

The warning had hardly been posted when the round up began to show results. Boulevardiers of all sorts were brought before the local commissaires to explain their individual acts of indiscretion. There were some whose sole offense, according to their explanations, was that they had merely said that they knew a friend whose comrade had been told by the post carrier that on the day after to-morrow the Goths would surely carry out a terrible raid on Paris.

Wild Theory About Big Gun.
Others were certain, and let it be known quite loudly on the terraces of the cafes, that the cannon which had been reported to have been fired in the direction of Paris was really not at all as far away as the authorities announced it to be. They were sure that somewhere not far from Paris, in the forest, were a number of ordinary small calibre cannon which had been conserved in dugouts since the battle of the Marne and were suddenly put into action by a battery of German prisoners who had escaped from the camps in France.

These and other gossip bits of misapprehension were indirectly by some well meaning persons have been found to prove a source of extreme annoyance to the Government authorities and have resulted in their being arrested. Perhaps the most sensational arrest under this new edict, although virtually made as the result of a law passed on August 5, 1914, was that of Charles Leon Rappoport, one of the editors of *La Verite* and *Le Journal du Peuple* and a member of the Administrative Committee of the Unions Socialistes.

Party Rappoport was taking refuge in a cellar during the air raid of last Friday. With him were a number of women and men, dwellers in the same house. According to a school teacher who heard him, Rappoport was directing many derogatory remarks against the Government and the army. He reported that he had heard in the Prefect of Police, who ordered the arrest of the Socialist.

Woman Teacher Faces Trial.
After numerous interrogations by the military and police authorities, Rappoport was locked up in the Sainte prison where Bois was detained and Caluiaux and Senator Huet were receiving. But a Frenchman is tolerating a good deal when he goes with only a few ounces of bread for a meal.

It is not uncommon now to see a man or woman ask for a second rationing of bread and in return give up his remaining bread ticket for the day. But in that case the Parisian always insures himself against going without his bread at the next meal by taking the uneaten portion of bread home. Not a few persons ask the waker for a paper napkin in which to wrap their bread; taken home it may serve for the breakfast portion.

And so the Frenchman accepts, as patriotically as his four-year-old war ardor will permit him to, these new restrictions on his stomach. He looks back rather mournfully at the day when he used to walk home from his work carrying under his arm the daily two yards of bread, of which he nibbled two hundred grammes before sitting down to dinner.

But he is looking forward just as hopefully to the time when he again will be able to have all the bread necessary to put the proper finishing touches to a meal, even to the last operation, no notoriously French, of wiping the plate clean to the last.

COOKS BAKE FOOT POWDER.
Make Ton of White "Flour" Into Bread and Pies.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.
London, April 27.—An amusing story is being told relative to the American Expeditionary Force in France. The army cooks at a camp in France lately had a sudden windfall in the shape of an unexpected ton of white flour. They worked that flour for all it was worth. Some of it went into bread; more of it went into pies. And when these appeared for use the reputation of the cooks was made.

When a sample could be taken an angry officer stormed the camp kitchen to demand the life blood of the men who had laid illicit hands on a ton of foot powder for which he had successfully indicted a week before. Over the fate of the good things a veil has been closely drawn.

ENGLISH BUY U. S. WHISKY.
Busy Replenishing Stock for After War Period.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
London, April 27.—Representatives here of American distillers are having a fine time. The prospects for a home supply of spirits are very gloomy, owing to the three years prohibition of distilling, and the dealers here are turning to America to replenish their stocks for the after the war period.

U-BOATS STILL BUSY OFF ITALY

Spies and Fishermen Help Supply and Signal German Captains.

BASES ON NEUTRAL LAND
Craft Hunt in Groups and Have Accurate Information of Sailings.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.
Rome, April 27.—The U-boat offensive is still serious in the Mediterranean. Submarine bases exist in neutral countries, where information, provisions and even petrol are supplied to the German commanders. Some time ago three Sicilian fishermen were charged with supplying provisions to an enemy submarine off Augusta. In the course of the trial before the military tribunal at Catania evidence was brought to show that while the fishermen were out at sea in their boat a submarine rose to the surface and ordered the three men to go on board.

The commander then informed them that two would be kept as hostages while the third was to go ashore in the boat and get the fresh provisions needed. If he returned with them within two or three hours the two fishermen would not only be released but also compensated; otherwise they would be killed. The man was warned that if he informed the Italian authorities the fate of his two companions would be the same. Naturally the man obeyed. He returned with the provisions within the appointed time and was well paid for his trouble and faithfulness. Of course the two hostages were released. Evidently the fishermen's story was corroborated by the evidence of other men, as the tribunal acquitted the two hostages and sentenced the man who had neglected to inform the authorities.

There are thousands of fishermen in Italy who lead a hard life without earning a living. As the Mediterranean cannot resist the temptation of making money. Besides, they are easily intimidated by the threats of the commanders of submarines, who often send sailing boats and murder the fishermen for the sake of imposing obedience. It is reasonably suspected that fishermen aid submarines in many ways. They warn them of the approach of war vessels and mystery ships and give them valuable information about sailings and courses of convoys. Possibly if the Allies compensated fishermen as well as the commanders of submarines the results would follow.

Of course for obvious reasons full particulars about the activity of submarines in the Mediterranean cannot be divulged. There have been instances of U-boats entering territorial waters at night and exchanging signals with people on shore. Until recently enemy cities were allowed to reside in seaport towns and even deserted villages on the coast, so that all they needed to communicate with submarines was a light. Even now Austrian submarines are interned in Sardinia, and more ships have been sunk by submarines off this island than anywhere else in the Mediterranean.

The mail boat between Sardinia and Civitavecchia was torpedoed in broad daylight only twenty miles off the coast of Sardinia. Although she remained afloat for three hours she was unable to operate remained on board until the ship sunk and communicated with a nearby naval station. Unfortunately no torpedo boats were available to intercept the route of convoys is not sufficient unless the coast is well watched so that signalling to submarines is prevented. It seems that U-boats hardly ever use their wireless even among themselves lest their messages should be intercepted and their whereabouts discovered.

The crew of a ship recently sunk at night by a submarine reported to the authorities that when they had taken to the boats and were pulling away from the sinking ship the submarine was extinguished. The night was very dark, and at first the answering signals were not visible, but shortly afterward the flashes of at least the submarine's conning tower were seen. "They were like worms over the sea," one of the men said describing the signals. Evidently submarines now keep close together so that mutual protection can be afforded and convoys instead of single ships attacked.

AIR RAID STIRS NAPLES.
Greater Precaution Taken Against Attacks in Cities.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.
Paris, April 27.—A certain ghost, not unknown to New Yorkers, is haunting a good many Parisians. It is the well known ghost of a winter season such as Paris experienced in 1917 and of which New York had tasted the last winter. A view of scaring him off all good Parisians are laying in as much of a supply of coal in their cellars as the Government will permit.

The other day the Paris Municipal Council approved arrangements for the distribution of coal during the summer months. The authorities will endeavor to maintain the arrival of the present quantities of coal during the warmer months so that the stocks for the winter will be ample. A new coal card, however, has put a damper on many an enthusiastic hoarder, for it entitles the holder to only a limited amount. Unnecessary accumulation of cellars during the summer as a precaution against air raids is another argument advanced by the authorities against coal hoarding.

NEW TRAVEL RULES IN FRANCE
Safe Conduct System Extended to Additional Departments.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.
Paris, April 27.—New regulations for traveling and the extension of the safe conduct system to include certain departments of France which hitherto had belonged to the interior zone and since the summer as a precaution against air raids is another argument advanced by the authorities against coal hoarding.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. FREDERICK LOESER & CO. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.
Fulton Street Bond Street **Frederick Loeser & Co.** Livingston St. Elm Place
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

**Almost a Thousand Lingerie
Blouses, Usual \$2 and \$3 Grades
At \$1.39**
On Main Floor Tables.

A SPECIAL PURCHASE that brings many hundreds of lovely, crisp, fresh and new Blouses to sell at an average of less than half their regular prices. There are at least twenty styles in the lot, of which five typical models have been chosen for illustration. These are:

Check voile with white organdie collar. Colored voile with white organdie collar, cuffs and vestes. Batiste slip-over, simple, dainty style. White voile, tucked and hemstitched, demi-tailored fashion. White voile, trimmed with Val. lace and panels of embroidered Swiss.

There are many other models of equal daintiness, trimmed and demi-tailored models, some with linen collar with hemstitched organdie border, some with white vestee and collar, black ribbon bow, some with Venise lace and fine tucking, some of dotted voile with white voile jabots, white voile with colored organdie collar and cuffs, some high neck models, some with jabots, many embroidered.

Sizes included from 34 to 46. None sent C. O. D., none reserved for mail or telephone orders.

\$2 Crepe de Chine Blouses, \$1.39
Flesh pink and white, plain or embroidered, some trimmed simply with hemstitching. Main Floor Tables.

Sale of Navy Blue Serges
\$3.50 Navy Blue Imperial Serge, \$2.50
A LARGE QUANTITY of fine Navy Blue Imperial Serge suitable for capes, dresses or suits in the desirable dark navy and the still darker midnight shades, 50 inches wide, sponged and shrunk. Regular \$3.50 value for \$2.50.

\$1.98 Navy Blue Storm Serge at \$1.69
Fifty-inch Storm Serge in dark navy blue. Sponged and shrunk.

54-In. Navy Blue Broadcloth, \$2.95
Exactly today's wholesale price for this beautiful sponged satin finished Broadcloth. Excellent for capes, coats, suits, etc.

\$2.50 to \$3 Black Wool Fabrics, \$1.79
Fabrics for suits, dresses and separate skirts, Gaberdines, Velours, French Twill Dress Serges, Unfinished Worsteds, 45 to 54 inches wide. Sponged and shrunk. Second Floor.

\$2 White and Tan 35-Inch Rajah Shantung Silk, \$1.28
A superior quality of Rajah Shantung Silk with the price lessened over a third. It comes just in season for outing and sports costumes which are now being planned. Up to the present the price has been \$2 a yard. At \$1.28 it is a genuine bargain. None sent C. O. D. Silk Store, Main Floor.

Women's Silk Gloves—Sale at 65c
GLOVES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, two-clasp style, just such as women are buying now at regular prices for spring and summer wear. They are made of excellent tricot silk, the backs in self color, and with double tipped fingers to insure service. The colors are white, tan, black, navy, gray, pongee, beige, etc. None C. O. D., none reserved for mail or telephone orders. Main Floor, Bond Street.

**On Saturday, May 4, Begins the Great
Loeser
Wartime
SALE
Setting a New
Record**



**Of Pianos and
Player-pianos
For This Country**

KNOWING THE VITAL NEED OF MUSIC in homes in wartime, we planned this May Sale to be a record event. But it will be a greater, even, than we planned. Recent unexpected occurrences have brought the sale total to a figure which will make it, in volume, variety and values, greatest of Loeser Piano Sales yet held—a sale that will set a new record for the country.

**A Hundred Thousand Dollars More Than
A QUARTER-MILLION**

**The Value of
Not Less Than 485 Instruments
Included**

In this vast assemblage every great and well-known name of the Piano world will be represented. No matter what instrument your preference rests, you will be practically sure to find it here—and at a price which will be a record today for lowness.

A Strong Guarantee Will Go With Each Instrument
**Uprights, \$115 Up
Grands, \$250 Up
Players, \$295 Up**

This is a marvelous opportunity—perhaps one never again to be equaled in all its advantages. Rising Piano prices are a warning—if you want to buy the fine Piano which will be so great a help in your home in wartime, and to buy it at the lowest price which it may ever reach, do it NOW—do it in this Sale!

MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS
Fourth Floor.